

1850.

fifty Years of Progress.

1900.

## GENERAL OTIS AT HIS OLD HOME.

The City of Rochester Gives Him a Grand Ovation.

## WILL HOLD PHILIPPINES.

American Protection Promised to Intelligent Men, and That Promise Will be Fulfilled.

[Early Dispatches.]

Rochester, N. Y., June 15.—Major General E. S. Otis was today given a welcome here in his old home. There were at least 10,000 visitors in the city. General Joseph Wheeler arrived about noon, and he was given an enthusiastic reception.

The celebration reached its climax in the parade, which took place in the afternoon. The United States army was represented by about 1,200 men of the 10th and 11th regiments of the 1st and 2nd divisions.

The Marine band from Washington was a feature of the procession. The 1st and 2nd regiments of the 1st and 2nd divisions were also in line.

There were fireworks and a band concert in the evening. The general and his wife were brought to a close with a banquet at Powers hall.

Charles J. Bissell acted as toastmaster and after flattering references to the general, introduced General Otis, who said in part: "I have heard a great deal about the Philippines since my return. I know as much, however, in spite of all that has been said, that the Philippine islands are a possession of the United States, and the United States cannot afford to let them go. I have promised protection to the intelligent men of the Philippines and I know that this country will fulfill that promise."

General Joseph Wheeler, who was accompanied by his wife, was a guest of honor. His address was a review of the military career of General Otis.

Mr. J. Hill, LL. D., was the next speaker. His theme was "Our National Development." Mr. J. Hill followed on "Expansion and Progress." Mr. J. Hill followed on "Expansion and Progress."

## DEPRESSING ON POPULATION.

Placed at About Seventy-Eight Thousand, Nine Hundred Thousand.

Chicago, June 15.—The Chicago Tribune will tomorrow print a summary of census figures compiled from the best available sources. The figures show that the population of the United States is about 78,900,000.

The general result of the work is given in the following table:

Population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska and Hawaii, 1900.	Per Cent of Gain.
1900	2,654,500
1890	2,007,341
1880	1,843,678
1870	1,267,153
1860	1,200,000
1850	625,795
1840	600,000
1830	555,057
1820	400,000
1810	390,000
1800	325,000
1790	315,000
1780	300,000
1770	294,674
1760	292,000
1750	275,000
1740	232,000
1730	200,000
1720	190,000
1710	180,000
1700	150,000
1690	130,000

The population of the twenty-five states in the following order, the five leading states being New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and Missouri, the last named showing the most marked gain.

## Threatened Strike in Kootenai.

Butcher, B. C., June 16.—Another day of the Kootenai mining strike is imminent, and unless all the miners return to work by tomorrow morning, a strike would be declared.

The difficulty arises over a question of wages, and has been brewing for some time. In about three months, the principal workers understood that they would be paid \$2.50 a day, and \$1.50 a day for the rest of the men.

The union in all the mines that are being organized.

## CHICAGO BUILDING TRADES.

Small Dismisses Labor Troubles But Reaches no Decision.

Chicago, June 16.—The building trades union held a prolonged session last night, at which the failure of negotiations for a settlement of the labor troubles was earnestly discussed, but no decision was reached.

The union is now in a state of confusion, and the members are in a state of confusion.

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## KELLY-KENNY ON THE BOER WAR

It is the "Rummiest" Thing the General Ever Saw.

## ROBERTS GETS ALL CREDIT.

When Matters Go Wrong, Others are Blamed—Little Hobs Censured for Not Capturing Boers.

[Early Dispatches.]

London, June 16.—(Copyrighted, 1900, by the Associated Press.)—What with exciting news from the war that was supposed to be over in South Africa, sensational reports in regard to the war that is said to be pending in China and alarming dispatches relative to the rebellion against British rule in Ashanti, to say nothing of the gay Ascot meeting, the death of Mrs. Gladstone and the death of the duke of Wellington, the week in England has been one of considerable interest. In fact, so generally absorbed has the nation become in its own affairs that those of other countries fail to elicit the slightest comment.

A VERY RUMMY THING.

"The war," as it is learned, Gen. Kelly-Kenny said to Gen. Tucker a few weeks ago, "is the rummiest I ever saw. If we, referring to the division commander, 'do things wrong, we are sent home in disgrace. If we do them right, Roberts gets all the credit.'"

And the war is "rummiest" than ever Gen. Kelly-Kenny had any idea of. The spectacle presented this week of a victorious British general in command of the greatest army this country ever put under one man, shut off from all communication with the outer world while units of his forces, of the seven hundred men who were annihilated by a supposedly pacified enemy, whose territory was annexed, stands almost unique in military history. While Lord Roberts is not blamed for these disasters, there is strong feeling among the leading South Africans in London that he or some one blundered at Pretoria.

Those who know every inch around the Transvaal capital say Lord Roberts took the most arduous side to approach it, whereas, with easier means of access he might have gone eastward and shut off all possibility of Gen. Botha's retreat. As this was not done at Pretoria, he was practically an empty triumph except for its moral effect. What old South African campaigners are asking is: "Why did Roberts not get Botha and his men and take Pretoria afterwards, instead of occupying a deserted town and letting the Boers calmly walk away under the nose of his overwhelming force?"

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GOVERNOR LON V. STEPHENS AND THE STRIKE IN ST. LOUIS.

management during the last twenty-eight years. I must ask you to advance Estelle in front of Cynthia from her left, not from her right; to throw your self on your knees in front of her without any exclamation; to fall at Cynthia's feet and not on any account to cross Pygmalion, or, indeed do any business not arranged at rehearsal. If you do not comply with my wishes in these respects, I will apply for an injunction to prevent your playing the piece, or otherwise, as I may be advised."

The next day Gilbert wrote again: "I understand you interpreted several exclamations last night while Miss Repton was delivering her important speech at the end of the second act of 'Pygmalion' and Galatea, thereby greatly impairing the effect of that speech and causing it to be indistinct and confused. As this was not done at rehearsal, I had no clue to your intention or I should have cautioned you before this. As it is I must direct your attention to the necessity of keeping silence during the delivery of important speech in question. As, unfortunately, experience has taught me that a mere request of mine is not likely to receive much consideration at your hands, I have instructed Miss Repton how to deal with the difficulty should it arise again. My instructions to her are to stop short at the first interruption, remain silent until the interruption ceases and then begin again. Should the interruption be repeated she is again to stop until the annoyance ceases altogether."

Miss Steer writes that the real difference of opinion resulting in Mr. Gilbert's eulubation arose from quite another matter. When arranging with Mr. Gilbert for the production of the two plays in question which he made an imperative condition at that time was not to engage Miss Repton, who, apparently, is a protegee, for the part of Cynthia.

"On Wednesday evening I requested her to wear the wig provided for the part, and she curtly refused, whereupon Mr. Gilbert interfered and vehemently stated he would not allow her to disguise herself by wearing a wig. After some emphatic expressions of opinion Mr. Gilbert left the theater."

Aside from this, theatrical matters have been dull and the managers are already taking of closing.

The princess of Wales, who is a regular attendant at Convent Garden, summoned Mr. Maurice Grau Tuesday and congratulated him on the success of the opera season.

PHOTO-ENGRAVING TRUST.

Twelve Men, Charged with Forming One, Put on Trial.

Chicago, June 16.—Twelve of the twenty men indicted some time ago on a charge of forming a trust to control the business of photo-engraving in Chicago have been put on trial before Judge Hutchinson. They waived a jury and the evidence was heard by the court. Further testimony will be heard next Monday. Conspiracy to form an unlawful combination in restraint of trade is the allegation.

The organization was to be known as the Photo-Engraving Association of Chicago. Its object, according to the prosecution, was to fix control and regulate the business of engraving and etching in Chicago, and practically in the West. The combination was in direct violation, it is alleged, of the spirit of the anti-trust law.

Assistant State's Attorney Barnes sprang a surprise on the defense when he produced a copy of the agreement,

the original of which, the defense declared, had been lost. Gustav Hesser, who had been invited to join the association, but did not have a copy of the agreement made from the original. This was produced.

AMATEUR BICYCLE RECORDS.

Walter W. Smith Breaks Two at the Berkeley Oval.

New York, June 16.—In a private trial at Berkeley Oval, Walter W. Smith, a

young member of the King's county Wheelmen of Brooklyn, broke two world's amateur cycling records. Paced by a motor cycle, Smith made a half mile with a flying start in 1:45, and a mile in 1:23.

This tops 4½ seconds from the former motor paced flying start record of 1:32 2-5, made by A. W. Rosa at Washington, D. C., on November 23, 1899, and one-half second from the former half-mile record of 45½, made by Geo. Fuller at San Jose, Cal., on December 3, 1899.

BOXER WEARING THE CANGUE.



THE DOWAGER EMPRESS OF CHINA.



SCENES IN PEKING, THE DISTURBED CAPITAL OF CHINA.

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## BOXERS BURNING ALL THE BRIDGES

They Destroy the Railway in Front of Seymour.

## ENGLISH SUSPICION RUSSIA.

Christian Refugees Swarm Into Peking—Mission at Yun Nan Fu Attacked—Insurrection Spreading.

[Early Dispatches.]

New York, June 16.—The Chinese situation has not improved during the last twenty-four hours, favors the London correspondence of the Tribune.

Admiral Seymour, with 2,300 marines, is not more than three-fifths of the distance between Tien Tsin and Peking, and the Boxers are destroying the railway in front of his force and burning bridges behind it. The excitement at Shanghai and Tien Tsin is increasing, and it is rumored that the relief column is itself in need of rescue. Admiral Seymour is a cool, intrepid officer of excellent judgment, and he can be depended upon to conduct the force to Peking if supplies hold out. The foreign admirals may have miscalculated the strength of the Boxers, and it may be necessary to send a Russian military force to support the marines. The Russian reserve of seventeen hundred men is already on shore with guns and horses, and this can be increased by 4,000 men from Port Arthur. Englishmen who have a confirmed habit of seeing a deep intrigue in everything Russian, are convinced that the bridges are burned and the marines isolated in order to provide the garrison at Port Arthur with a pretext for sending an army to Peking. In this Chinese affair it is difficult enough to find out what is on the carpet without trying to look under it.

CHRISTIAN REFUGEES.

Dispatches received here before midnight were mainly from the coast towns, and there was little trustworthy intelligence from the capital. Christian refugees had swarmed into Peking from the mission stations, and the embassies and Protestant churches and buildings were barricaded. The China inland mission at Yun Nan Fu had been attacked and the insurrectionary movement was spreading from province to province. There had been a quarrel between French and British marines over an engine, but a reconciliation had been effected by the American consul at Tien Tsin. There were rumors of hard fighting, but these were not confirmed with authority.

BRITISH POLICY.

The British policy is not understood, but there is a general impression among members of parliament that a European concert will lead to Russian occupation, and that Lord Salisbury will not offer objections. Russia, by making a settlement of some kind with Japan in Korea or elsewhere, will have a free hand and not be interfered with.

KLERKSDORP SURRENDERS.

Gen. Kitchener Reports a Boer Attack on a Reconstruction Train.

Were Driven Away Before They Did Any Damage—Two Officers Were Wounded.

London, June 16, 4 a. m.—The war office issues the following dispatch from Lord Roberts:

"Pretoria Residency, June 14, 10:40 p. m.—Klerksdorp surrendered on June 9, to an armed party sent on by Hunter.

"Kitchener reports that the Boers attacked a re-construction train early this morning a few miles north of Rhenoster river. He sent out mounted troops and drove off the enemy before they could do damage. One man was killed and eleven wounded, including two officers.

A messenger from Klerksdorp reports that Cronje, who commanded there, determined to surrender as soon as he knew for certain that Pretoria was in our possession. His example has been copied by many in the neighborhood. The court house is now said to be full of arms."

LIEUT. COMMANDER COLWELL, Is Being Investigated for Failure to Obey Orders.

New York, June 16.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: Lieut. Commander J. C. Colwell, just relieved as American naval attaché in London, is under investigation for failure to obey orders of the navy department. A court of inquiry, of which Captain F. A. Cook and Medical Director C. H. White are members, sitting for this purpose in Washington navy yard.

Lieut. Commander Colwell received orders to report on a certain date in the United States preliminary to going to the Philippines. He failed to report and sent an explanation that his condition was such, in consequence of an operation, that it was inadvisable for him to travel. It is alleged that he subsequently placed himself under medical treatment in order to justify his explanation.

The department believed that Lieut. Colwell had tried to get out of his orders so as to remain longer in London. The court is expected to submit its findings in a few days.

## OUR SOLDIERS MAY GO TO CHINA

Cabinet Discusses Question of Sending Them.

## ADMINISTRATION'S VIEW.

At First Was Intention to Send Only Marines—Crisis Is Acute—Boxers Have No Fear of Warships.

[Early Dispatches.]

Washington, June 15.—The cabinet meeting today lasted until after 1 o'clock. Much of the time was devoted to the discussion of the Chinese situation, which is regarded as critical. The severance of communication with Peking and the failure to hear from Minister Conger for sixty hours naturally creates considerable anxiety and the complications in connection with possible future contingencies were talked over but nothing further will be done until later advices are received. No effort will be spared, however, should the occasion arise, to protect the lives and property of American citizens. Secretary Long said there were still 800 marines at Cavite who were available in case of necessity.

SOLDIERS NEEDED.

It seems probable that after all the United States troops in the Philippines will be called upon to furnish a contingent to assist in the rescue of the foreign missionaries in China, and in the protection of the foreign embassies and legations. A change has come over the administration in this regard, for as late as yesterday there was a firm determination not to go beyond the employment of marines and sailors.

There was still such a purpose when the cabinet met this morning and there is even now a disposition to limit the United States forces employed to the navy, if sufficient force can be secured from that source. So inquiries are being made of the navigation bureau and in turn of Admiral Remey to see to what extent the United States forces in China can be augmented.

REASON FOR THE MOVE.

It is realized that the small force now engaged is entirely disproportionate, when compared with the foreign contingents, to the interests and duty of the United States. The newspaper reports that the Chinese imperial troops are opposing the progress of the relief column has given great concern, and without doubt has had as much to do with bringing about the determination to increase the United States force as the direct appeals of the friends of the missionaries in the United States.

CANNOT SPARE MARINES.

There is reason to believe, however, that the navy has done all that it can do with safety in China at this stage and that recourse must be had to the army. Already Admiral Remey has indicated that he cannot spare more marines, and he is looking to the navy department for another battalion to replace the men he has been obliged to withdraw from the naval station at Cavite to assist Admiral Kempff.

FILIBUSTERING EXPEDITIONS.

There is genuine need for all the available marines at Cavite, and it is said here that the naval vessels in the Philippines are fully and profitably engaged in scouting through the archipelago and preventing the landing of filibustering expeditions with supplies.

MAY SEND TROOPS.

Therefore, it is admitted that the cabinet is seriously considering the dispatch of troops to Tien Tsin, and it is understood that inquiries are being made, probably directed to Gen. MacArthur, as to the number of troops that can be spared for this emergency, and the possibility of securing transportation for them.

The troops could not be gotten to Tien Tsin in less than a week even if the order for their employment should go forward today.

CRISIS IS ACUTE.